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Ian Reilly

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CHARLES N. QUINN  
FOX ROTHSCHILD LLP  
2000 MARKET STREET, 10TH FLOOR  
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103

EXAMINER

CHEN, JOSE V

ART UNIT

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3637

MAIL DATE

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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-3, 5, 7, 9-14, 16, 19-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mulcahy in view of Horiuchi ('338). The patent to Mulcahy (figs. 1, 2, 5, 7) teaches structure substantially as claimed including main body panels (18, 20) middle panel (19), end panels (17, 21) end flaps (16, 27, 14, 25, 13, 26, 11, 22) the only difference being that both the end panels do not include end flaps. However, the patent to Horiuchi (fig. 6) teaches the use of providing end flaps for both end panels to be old. It would have been obvious and well within the level of ordinary skill in the art to modify the structure of Mulcahy to include end flaps at both end panels, as taught by Horiuchi since such structure are conventional alternative structures used in the same intended purpose, thereby providing structure as claimed. The use of different dimensions is a

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matter of desirability of how much reinforcement is needed which would have been obvious and well within the level of ordinary skill in the art since such would have produced reasonably predictable results. In response to applicant's remarks regarding alternative conventional structures, note the following. The examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. In this case, the provision of additional flaps to provide additional rigidity is taught and known by the references applied. Taking individual structures and to use those structures in the same intended manner of additional rigidity, whether or not the structures are made for Knockdown ability or a permanent structures does not preclude the teaching of providing the additional structures to provide the additional rigidity. The provision of providing a flap that folds inwardly or outwardly would have been a matter of desirability, esthetics as both would perform equally as well and such would have been reasonably predictable.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 05/07/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. See above remarks in the rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

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§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to José V. Chen whose telephone number is (571)272-6865. The examiner can normally be reached on m-f,m-th 5:30am-3:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lanna Mai can be reached on (571)272-6867. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

José V. Chen  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 3637

/José V. Chen/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3637